

COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN MARYLAND

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A STATEWIDE APPROACH



A partnership of the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention and
the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force

MAY 21, 2012

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
SCHEDULE

7:30 - 8:30	Registration
8:30 - 9:00	Opening Remarks
9:00 - 10:15	General Session I/Law Enforcement Session (Tuesday)
10:15 - 10:35	Break
10:35 - 11:50	General Session II (Monday)/Workshops (Tuesday)
11:50 - 1:10	Lunch
1:10 - 2:25	Workshops
2:25 - 2:45	Break
2:45 - 4:00	Workshops
4:30 - 5:30	Awards Reception (Monday)

MONDAY, MAY 21, 2012

Welcome	Dr. Sandra Kurtinitis, President, CCBC
Opening Remarks	Governor Martin O'Malley Rod Rosenstein, U.S. Attorney - District of Maryland
General Session I	Human Trafficking: Impact on Maryland Communities Rachel Yasser, USAO; Adrian Sanders, HSI; Steve Hess, USAO; Melissa Snow, TurnAround
General Session II	Governor's Cabinet Panel: State Agency Response to Human Trafficking
Workshops	State Agency Response to Victims of Human Trafficking Representatives from DJS, DHR, DPSCS and MSP; Melissa Snow, TurnAround; Virginia Geckler, GOCCP Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Issues and Special Considerations Rachel Yasser, USAO; Patrick Mays, Montgomery County State's Attorney's Office Emerging Trends: Gangs and Sex Trafficking John Kochan, HSI; Det. Ricky Serrano, Prince George's County Police Dept. Building a Labor Trafficking Case Adrian Sanders, HSI; Daniel Weiss; Dept. of Justice; Andrew Parker, Dept. of State; Robert Dixon, Dept. of Labor Managing Victims throughout the Investigation and Prosecution Susan Ritter, HSI; Lt. Dan Dickey, Anne Arundel County Police Department; Rachel Yasser, USAO Advancing the Protected Innocence Legislation Framework Alicia Wilson and Samantha Vardaman, Shared Hope International Risk Assessment and Victim Identification Tina Frundt, Courtney's House; Melissa Snow, TurnAround Building Partnerships among Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement Adrian Sanders, HSI; Michael Meiser, FBI; Ron Riggins, Maryland State Police

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2012

Opening Remarks	Sgt. Kenneth Penrod, Montgomery County Department of Police
Law Enforcement Session (All Day)	9:00 - 11:50 Investigative/System Response to Trafficking Victims 1:10 - 4:00 Successful Interviewing Model Sgt. Byron Fassett and Det. Catherine De La Paz, Dallas Police Department, Texas
General Session I	Research, Advocacy, and Community Outrage: A Case Study Jennifer Swain, youthSpark, formerly Juvenile Justice Fund, Georgia
Workshops	Effective Lobbying James Dold, Polaris Project Understanding the Association Between Foster Care and Human Trafficking Teri Benson, Clinical Instructor, University of Maryland School of Social Work Trauma Informed Care for Human Trafficking Survivors Cynthia Kennedy, Project REACH, Boston Demand Reduction Strategies Jennifer Swain, youthSpark, formerly Juvenile Justice Fund, Georgia Assistance for Foreign National Victims Susan Ritter, HSI ; Christina Wilkes, Ayuda Assistance for Survivors of Domestic Sex Trafficking Sidney Ford, You are Never Alone; Amelia Rubenstein, TurnAround; Denene Yates, Safe House of Hope; Renee Murrell, FBI Street Outreach Model for Sex Trafficking Survivors Tina Frundt, Courtney's House; Denene Yates, Safe House of Hope Interviewing Youth in a Trauma Setting Tina Frundt, Courtney's House; Sgt. Sean Harrison, Baltimore Police Department A Faith-based Response to Human Trafficking Reverend David Myers, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, DHS; Jeanne Allert, Maryland Rescue and Restore Coalition; Alicia McDowell, Araminta Freedom Initiative; Pastor Linda Harvey, Fragrance of Faith; Nicole Wood, CFBNP, DHS; Melissa Yao, MRRC

When we began to scratch the surface and provide training and information on what to look for, we were bound to find American kids being trafficked in our own communities.

The Task Force has identified hundreds of victims of trafficking in Maryland: foreign nationals and, more often than not, American girls... every time we do a training, every time we show people what trafficking looks like, someone in the audience is able to recall a situation where they should have but didn't know what to look for.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

Acknowledgements

We would like to recognize Governor O'Malley, U.S. Attorney Rod J. Rosenstein, Secretary Ted Dallas of the Department of Human Resources, Secretary Sam Abed of the Department of Juvenile Services, Secretary Gary Maynard of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, and Colonel Marcus Brown of Maryland State Police for their extraordinary commitment to the fight against human trafficking in Maryland.

Combating Human Trafficking in Maryland: Recommendations for a Statewide Approach and the Governor's Conference on Combating Human Sex Trafficking represent the coordinated effort of individuals whose insights and contributions we would like to recognize:

Jeanne Allert, *The Samaritan Women*;
Diane Banchiere, *Dept. of Human Resources*;
Rene Bazel, *Md. Assoc. of Resources for Families and Youth*;
Steve Berry, *Dept. of Human Resources*;
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Tammy Brown, *Dept. of Juvenile Services*;
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Lisa Carrasco, *Araminta Freedom Initiative*;
Det. Dan Dickey, *Anne Arundel County Police Dept.*;
Sidney Ford, *You Are Never Alone*;
Bernard Foster, *Md. State Police*;
John Fountain, *Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services*;
Tina Frundt, *Courtney's House*;
Sgt. Sean Harrison, *Baltimore Police Dept.*;
Kevin Loeb, *Dept. of Public Safety and Correctional Services*;
Mike Meiser, *Federal Bureau of Investigations*;
Doug Mohler, *Dept. of Juvenile Services*;

Det. Todd Moody, *Baltimore Police Dept.*;
Mike O'Neill, *Md. Police and Correctional Training Commissions*;
Lt. Col. William Pallozzi, *Md. State Police*;
Trina Payne, *Md. Association of Resources for Families and Youth*;
Adrian Sanders, *Homeland Security Investigations*;
Dan Setzer, *Md. Police and Correctional Training Commissions*;
Capt. Linda Stascavage, *Md. State Police*;
Julie Stricker, *Dept. of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime*;
Det. Kaytee Tyson, *Baltimore Police Dept.*;
Samantha Vardaman, *Shared Hope International*;
Lindsay Waldrop, *Dept. of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime*;
Lt. John Wilhelm, *Md. State Police*;
Nancy Winston, *Shared Hope International*;
Jim Wootton, *Md. Police and Correctional Training Commissions*;
Rachel Yasser, *U.S. Attorney's Office - District of Md.*

Thank you to the trainers for being so gracious of their time and making the conference a success:

Teri Benson, *Univ. of Md. School of Social Work*;
Det. Catherine De La Paz, *Dallas Police Dept.*;
Robert Dixon, *Dept. of Labor*;
James Dold, *Polaris Project*;
Sgt. Byron Fassett, *Dallas Police Dept.*;
Pastor Linda Harvey, *Fragrance of Faith*;
Cynthia Kennedy, *Project REACH (Realizing Educational and Career Hopes)*;
John Kochan, *Homeland Security Investigations*;
Patrick Mays, *Montgomery County State's Attorney's Office*;
Alicia McDowell, *Araminta Freedom Initiative*;
Renee Murrell, *Federal Bureau of Investigations*;
Rev. David Myers, *Dept. of Homeland Security*;

Andrew Parker, *Dept. of State*;
Sgt. Kenneth Penrod, *Montgomery County Police Dept.*;
Susan Ritter, *Homeland Security Investigations*;
Amelia Rubenstein, *TurnAround*;
Det. Ricky Serrano, *Prince George's County Police Dept.*;
Jennifer Swain, *youthSpark*;
Daniel Weiss, *Dept. of Justice*;
Christina Wilkes, *Ayuda*;
Alicia Wilson, *Shared Hope International*;
Nicole Wood, *Dept. of Homeland Security*;
Melissa Yao, *Md. Rescue and Restore Coalition*;
Denene Yates, *Safe House of Hope*.

Special Thank You

To Dr. Sandra Kurtinitis President of the Community College of Baltimore County for her generosity in lending us college facilities and resources to hold our event and to her staff: Kathryn Arnold, Sue Fowler, and Tonja Ringgold.

To the members of the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force for working tirelessly on this issue since 2007. Without your efforts, Maryland would not be a landmark state with the vision and drive to progress.

Finally, we express our sincerest gratitude to Melissa Snow, Director of the Anti-Human Trafficking Program at TurnAround, Inc. and Steve Hess, Law Enforcement Coordinator for the U.S. Attorney's Office – District of Maryland for their invaluable support and expertise.



MARTIN O'MALLEY
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A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR MARTIN O'MALLEY

Dear Friends:

Welcome to the 2012 Governor's Conference on Combating Human Sex Trafficking in Maryland.

In our state, the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force has a record of success in rescuing a range of victims from all walks of life. Together with our partners we have continued to build on existing systems and collaborated to produce a broad and coordinated response to a problem that is not limited to state or even national boundaries.

There is no greater responsibility of a government than providing for the safety of our people. We have set goals to reduce violent crime in Maryland by 20% and reduce violent crimes committed against women and children by 25% by the end of 2012. With your partnership, we can continue to protect our communities and preserve the dignity of every individual.

There are some challenges so large we can only tackle them together. Thank you for your commitment to human dignity and public safety.

Best wishes for a productive conference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Martin O'Malley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Martin" and last name "O'Malley" clearly visible.

Governor

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Success looks like rebuilding lives for survivors,
holding offenders accountable - and that's not just
the traffickers, that's going after the demand side,
those who bought her as well.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

Every case is different. Every victim is different.
And with a victim-centered response that means that
every case that we do is a little bit different,
that makes it challenging,
that makes it rewarding when it works,
and it is working here in Maryland.

We're continuing to fight and train and get out there and
bring these perpetrators to justice.

Rachel Yasser, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Coordinator

It's incredibly gratifying to see someone
who's been in a situation of utter
desperation suddenly have challenges
that they overcome and opportunities
that open to them as a result of rescue,
of people just reaching out asking some
simple questions and doing the right
things.

There is hope for these victims.
There may not seem to be hope in the
situation, but I have seen transformation
in peoples' lives that is incredible and is
more than worth the time of all of us to
make sure that that happens for them.

*Sidney Ford, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Special Consultant*

I. Executive Summary

Since its formation in 2007 by the United States Attorney's Office, the Attorney General of Maryland, and the State's Attorney for Baltimore City, the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF) has become a multi-disciplinary team of agencies and organizations committed to a victim-centered approach in the fight against human trafficking in Maryland. MHTTF has sought to raise public awareness and implement best practices in investigations, prosecutions, victim identification, and victim service response. Members have customized practices for the unique circumstances that Maryland faces as an originating point and thoroughway for human trafficking. Today Maryland is poised to build upon the groundwork of MHTTF by institutionalizing policies and protocols that members have been recommending since 2007.

Maryland's greatest challenges in the fight against human trafficking fall into two categories: victim identification and service response. MHTTF has focused on training first responders and the public on what to look for – the signs and symptoms of the crime and its victims. Once trafficking victims are identified, agencies and organizations must then appropriately manage and serve victims in a coordinated response. The psychological damage that coercion and trauma cause victims presents conditions that providers are only beginning to understand; training evolves as leaders with hard-won experience emerge from the field. From the police interview to agency intake to specialized treatment, responding agencies and organizations must adapt to meet the unique needs of this population. Law enforcement, prosecutors, and providers work together to strike a balance in the victim-centered approach: freeing the victim from oppression and rehabilitating the victim as a witness in order to bring traffickers to justice.

State agencies have a vital role in responding to human trafficking; they reach every part of Maryland in a way that nonprofits and other organizations do not. Agencies can significantly impact victims who enter into state care and supervision. Victims and traffickers will no longer remain anonymous as agencies research, develop, and deploy risk assessment tools and screening questions to identify them. As state agencies begin to institutionalize effective victim identification, the next step will be to develop appropriate service response. Due in large part to MHTTF coordination, Maryland has a comprehensive network of nonprofit service providers ready to partner with state agencies to rehabilitate trafficking survivors.

The Department of Human Resources (DHR) and the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) are tasked with defining how they will care for juvenile victims of domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST). Both agencies are committed to deploying risk assessment tools to identify victims and developing partnerships with providers to serve those victims. DHR and DJS must negotiate the intake, placement, and safety of juvenile victims who may be hostile and suspicious of care following consistent abuse of traffickers who instruct them that government agencies will not help them because of the criminal sexual acts that they have done. In partnership with MHTTF, DJS has begun to pilot a risk assessment tool at its female youth detention facility, Thomas J.S. Waxter Center. Maryland plans to customize the DJS tool within DHR and other relevant agencies that may have victims in their care.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is tasked with defining how it will identify adult victims and gather intelligence on suspected traffickers within

Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center, state correctional facilities, and community supervision. DPSCS has authority over diverse points in the criminal justice system that are rich for gathering valuable intelligence on traffickers and organized trafficking. As DPSCS develops risk assessment tools and screening questions, DPSCS staff will become an integral partner in MHTTF investigations. DPSCS plans to devote specialized intelligence personnel to MHTTF to tighten collaboration with prosecutors, law enforcement, and correctional administrators at all levels of government.

The Maryland State Police (MSP) has provided key leadership in shifting the law enforcement community's response from one of criminalizing the victim to a victim-centered approach. MSP's Computer Crimes Section routinely conducts proactive operations focused on trafficking and victim assistance. When the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) receives a tip regarding a potential case of trafficking in Maryland, MSP's Computer Crimes Section is their point of contact. MSP troopers encounter victims of trafficking routinely during calls for service, traffic stops, requests to assist DHR, and investigations. In order to identify victims, MSP utilizes resources made available to them by MHTTF to examine cases for signs of trafficking. All MSP sworn personnel receive training on trafficking as a part of entry level training and additional trainings are held throughout the year. Moving forward, MSP will expand existing efforts and draw on the resources of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), Maryland's fusion center, to enhance data collection on the scope of human trafficking in Maryland and promote effective intelligence sharing among all stakeholders.

Maryland joins a small number of states at the forefront of victim response due to the forward-looking efforts of investigators, prosecutors, concerned citizens, advocates, and legislators who believed that the work of MHTTF was necessary to protect human dignity and public safety. Because of the trial and error, labors and risks taken by committed task force members, Maryland has vision and drive backed by solid experience in the field. State agencies join the federally-led MHTTF as a force-multiplier in the fight, raising awareness at the local level to expose traffickers and developing policies to respond to victims in a united front across state systems. As new policies and protocols close the gaps, a growing group of stakeholders will send the message that victims will be rescued and traffickers will be held accountable for their crimes in Maryland.

II. What is Human Sex Trafficking?

Human sex trafficking is a form of modern day slavery. Sex trafficking cases always contain three elements:

- 1) force, fraud, or coercion (unless the trafficked victim is under the age of 18)
- 2) sexual acts or acts of a sexual nature, including pornography, and
- 3) commercial sexual exploitation.

Transportation is not a necessary element of human trafficking although transportation of victims often does occur. Many mistake the term "trafficking" as synonymous with "transporting" an individual from one location to another. In actuality an individual can be a

It's slavery because these folks have no choice. It's slavery because there's violence, there's threats, there's coercion attached to compelling the victim to do things that they would not ordinarily do.

It's slavery because it goes into their psyche and it's an inner kind of thing that these victims experience where even when they are free and in the community, even when they are walking around and appear to be able to escape, they cannot because this slave driver, this trafficker, has such a hold on [the victim] physically, psychologically, in every aspect of their lives.

*Sidney Ford, Special Consultant,
Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force*

If you're a pimp and you're abusing anyone to perform these acts – that's as violent as you can get. Once we realize that human trafficking is a violent crime in nature, then we can actually start to prosecute these traffickers and get longer sentences.

Sgt. Sean Harrison, Baltimore Police Department, FBI Innocence Lost Task Force

Human trafficking is not a blatant crime; it's not like violent crime which we all hear about in the news or we may have seen or been a victim of. Human trafficking is hidden in that the trafficking of its victim tends to be particularly nuanced; it tends to be subtle because of that it doesn't have those immediate indicators that we look for in traditional crimes. That's why we call it the hidden crime.

Adrian Sanders, Homeland Security Investigations, Special Agent

victim of human trafficking without ever leaving his or her home. Trafficking is not transporting or smuggling; rather, it is defined as the practice of dealing or trading. As long as the other elements are met, and there is a commercial exchange involving a sexual act, the crime of sex trafficking is present.

A study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania estimated that every year approximately 300,000 adolescent males and females are at risk of being trafficked for sexual exploitation in the United States.¹ National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Throwaway Children (NISMA) further estimated that of the 2.8 million children living on the streets, one third of them are estimated to be lured into prostitution within forty-eight hours of leaving their home.² The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that the average age of females who enter into prostitution is fourteen, with some girls as young as nine.³

According to the Polaris Project, girls are required to meet quotas of approximately \$500-\$1,000 a night. Polaris conducted a study of one teenage girl who was forced to meet quotas of \$500/night, 7 days a week and gave the money to her trafficker each night. The teenager's pimp also controlled three other women. Polaris estimates that the pimp made approximately \$632,000 in one year from four young women and girls.⁴ Law enforcement has observed a shift from networks of criminals engaging in narcotics to human trafficking. From a revenue standpoint, narcotics are a depletable resource that needs to be repurchased and replenished whenever sales are completed. When human beings are the goods being trafficked, criminals are able to obtain revenue from each transaction and they do not have to worry about depleting their "commodity."

A. Maryland State Law

In 2007, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 606/House Bill 876, which officially criminalized the act of human trafficking. Portions of this legislation were codified under Section 11-303 of the Maryland Criminal Law Article, which states:

(a) Prohibited - In general.-

(1) A person may not knowingly:

- (i) take or cause another to be taken to any place for prostitution;
- (ii) place, cause to be placed, or harbor another in any place for prostitution;
- (iii) persuade, induce, entice, or encourage another to be taken to or placed in any place for prostitution;
- (iv) receive consideration to procure for or place in a house of prostitution or elsewhere another with the intent of causing the other to engage in prostitution or assignation;
- (v) engage in a device, scheme, or continuing course of conduct intended to cause another to believe that if the other did not take part in a sexually explicit performance, the other or a third person would suffer physical restraint or serious physical harm; or
- (vi) destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess an actual or purported passport, immigration document, or government identification document of another while otherwise violating or attempting to violate this subsection.

(2) A parent, guardian, or person who has permanent or temporary care or custody or responsibility for supervision of another may not consent to the taking or detention of the

other for prostitution.

(b) Prohibited - Minor. -

(1) A person may not violate subsection (a) of this section involving a victim who is a minor.

(2) A person may not knowingly take or detain another with the intent to use force, threat, coercion, or fraud to compel the other to marry the person or a third person or perform a sexual act, sexual contact, or vaginal intercourse.

Maryland law categorizes human trafficking as a misdemeanor offense and prescribes penalties of a term of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and/or a fine not exceeding \$5,000. The law categorizes trafficking of a minor as a felony offense and a trafficker faces a maximum penalty of 25 years and/or a fine not exceeding \$15,000.⁵

B. Federal Law

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) defines sex trafficking as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act.”⁶ A commercial sex act is defined as “any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.” “[S]everal forms of trafficking in persons” add the elements of “force, fraud, or coercion”⁷ to the definition of sex trafficking. In cases where the victim induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age, no force, fraud, or coercion is necessary.⁸ Traffickers who sexually exploit children under the age of 14 or use force, fraud, or coercion to induce commercial sex acts face a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years and up to life imprisonment. Traffickers who sexually exploit children who had attained the age of 14 but not the age of 18 years face a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years and up to life imprisonment.⁹

The Mann Act also prohibits human trafficking and states that “[w]hoever knowingly transports any individual in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, with intent that such individual engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.”¹⁰ The Mann Act further specifies that “[w]hoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual to travel in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, to engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.”¹¹

III. Sex Trafficking in Maryland

Maryland’s legislators understand the importance of creating strong laws to combat human trafficking and prosecutors at every level are deeply concerned about this issue. Due to the creation of the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF) in 2007, Maryland has an extremely well-networked group of victim service providers, law enforcement, and first responders who are trained and equipped to recognize human trafficking. Maryland has considerable community support which, through MHTTF meetings and public awareness

This week, the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force removed a 12-year-old girl from one Laurel hotel and three women, including a 16-year-old, from another motel less than half a mile away. Two men have been charged with sex trafficking in the apparently unrelated cases.

Police believe the tip about the second incident stemmed directly from publicity about the first case.

Baltimore Sun, June 11, 2010. "Second human-trafficking arrest made in Laurel in a week"

Human trafficking has been around for centuries; however, it's a new crime as far as a trending crime, an emerging crime in the state of Maryland. I hope that more and more people recognize the signs and symptoms and when they *see something they say something*.

*Adrian Sanders, Homeland Security Investigations,
Special Agent*

"Anne Arundel County has three big tracks for girls walking the street: Brooklyn Park, Laurel, and Annapolis on West Street around the court house... The hidden prostitution is in the hotels around BWI Airport, including the posh hotels." [Detective Dan Dickey] described a brothel his unit discovered in Millersville with five girls, one of whom was 16. "The pimp was a guy in the military who worked at Fort Meade. He recruited girls from a very poor town in Ohio, got them hooked on cocaine, and pimped them for \$150 per half hour."

*Anne Arundel Women Giving Together Forum on Human Trafficking,
March 23, 2011*

events, has only continued to expand. Although Maryland is a leader in the field, there is still much work that remains to be done. Because Maryland is uniquely situated to be a “hot spot” for human sex trafficking, stakeholders in the fight bear unique responsibilities to adapt and respond to victims and traffickers.

- 1) Maryland’s central location has facilitated its development as both a pass-through state and a destination location for human traffickers. Traffickers utilize many of our highways, especially Interstate-95 to connect victims to major east coast cities such as New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Interstate-95 runs from the northeast to the southwest border of Maryland through some of Maryland’s most populated communities. This highway remains a heavily traveled corridor and an easily accessible thoroughfare for human traffickers.
- 2) With major highways come numerous rest stops, truck stops, and bus stations, all of which have proven to be a primary location for traffickers to exploit their victims. MHTTF has identified incidents of human sex trafficking at Maryland truck stops and data from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) suggests that approximately 70% of human trafficking incidents occur in our nation’s truck stops. Similarly, Greyhound has three major bus terminals in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area. Surveillance and contacts have exposed significant indicia of human trafficking incidents at these terminals. To help combat this issue, Maryland recently passed Senate Bill 352/House Bill 607 which requires all truck stops, rest areas, and bus stations in Maryland to post information about the NHTRC hotline.
- 3) Victims commonly arrive from all over the country and the world through airports like the Thurgood Marshall Baltimore Washington International Airport (BWI). MHTTF has identified BWI as an important entry point for traffickers and victims in Maryland. Airports are also a breeding ground for human trafficking because traffickers know that “Johns” who travel to Maryland for brief meetings or conferences will engage in illicit sexual activities more willingly because of the anonymity they experience in a new location. Law enforcement has investigated numerous cases of human trafficking that have taken place at hotels around BWI.

For these reasons, victims and traffickers have told law enforcement that Maryland is a “goldmine” for human trafficking. Human trafficking has been around for centuries; however, it is an emerging crime in Maryland. It is imperative that Maryland is mobilized and coordinated to ensure that Maryland is well equipped to serve our victims and prosecute traffickers.

IV. What is Labor Trafficking?

Although this report focuses on sex trafficking, it is important to recognize that labor trafficking also exists in Maryland. There are two categories of labor trafficking:

- 1) Debt Bondage/Bonded Labor: Debt bondage occurs when traffickers demand labor from their victims as a means of repaying a debt. The terms of the debt are not

settled prior to engaging in the agreement and, as a result, the victim's services are exploited by the trafficker. The value of the labor provided is significantly greater than the amount of the original debt. Although this form of labor trafficking is more widespread, it is the lesser known form of labor trafficking.

- 2) Forced Labor: Forced labor is the more commonly known form of slavery. It exists when victims are compelled to work against their will. This form of labor exists under a threat of violence, duress, punishment, etc. A victim's rights and freedoms are almost entirely abolished and the trafficker conveys ownership of the individual.

A. Maryland State Law

In 2007, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 606/House Bill 876, which officially criminalized the act of human trafficking. Portions of this legislation were codified under Section 3-701 of the Maryland Criminal Law Article, which prohibits the act of extortion.

Section 3-701 states:

- (a) Scope of section. - This section does not apply to legitimate efforts by employees or their representatives to obtain certain wages, hours, or working conditions.
- (b) Obtaining or attempting to obtain property prohibited. - A person may not obtain, attempt to obtain, or conspire to obtain money, property, labor, services, or anything of value from another person with the person's consent, if the consent is induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened:
 - (1) force or violence;
 - (2) economic injury; or
 - (3) destruction, concealment, removal, confiscation, or possession of any immigration or government identification document with intent to harm the immigration status of another person.
- (c) Penalty - Property value of \$500 or more. - If the value of the property, labor, or services is \$ 500 or more, a person who violates this section is guilty of the felony of extortion and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.
- (d) Penalty - Property value less than \$500. - If the value of the property, labor, or services is less than \$ 500, a person who violates this section is guilty of the misdemeanor of extortion and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 18 months or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.

B. Federal Law

TVPA defines labor trafficking as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.”¹²

They come from places such as Honduras, Ecuador and Mexico on the promise of a work visa and an honest job in the United States. They're told they can work as a waitress, a nanny - nothing glamorous, but a way to make a little cash to send home to their families.

When they arrive, the tables turn. They're beaten, raped and physically tortured. They are told they owe a debt. They're broken down to the point where they'll do anything to make it stop.

Annapolis Capital, November 21, 2010. "Brothel prostitutes often forced into plight"

If you're dealing with sex trafficking of an adult or labor trafficking there may be certain cultural barriers, language barriers - there may be some sense of shame and mistrust of law enforcement that prevents that victim from coming forward.

Rachel Yasser, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Coordinator

Police say in 2011 they began noticing a sharp increase in the number of acupuncture and massage parlor advertisements in the adult section of web sites that cater to adult services. Police say they also received a number of complaints from citizens concerning the businesses.

According to police, they discovered the illegitimate massage and acupuncture businesses were havens for human trafficking and were also exploiting women for profit.

*The Sentinel, January 27, 2012.
"Police break up human trafficking, prostitution ring"*

When the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force began it was on the heels of legislation that was passed in 2007. There were just 16 of us in a room looking at each other. We had a lot of experience – some of us had been serving victims of human trafficking for some time and some were very new – but all of us had this burning desire and passion to make sure that people in Maryland were not enslaved.

Sidney Ford, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Special Consultant

The multidisciplinary approach of the task force is what works; we need not only law enforcement both state and federal, prosecutors both state and federal, but we need the victim service advocates, we need the governmental and nongovernmental organizations to work together to make sure the victim gets the services that he or she deserves so that they're on the path to recovery so that our purpose in terms of prosecution may be met.

*Rachel Yasser,
Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Coordinator*

“We have made it a priority in Maryland to pursue criminals who lure or coerce children into prostitution,” said U.S. Attorney Rod J. Rosenstein. “Maryland’s Human Trafficking Task Force works with law enforcement officers and private sector organizations to identify and rescue victims of human trafficking and prosecute criminals who exploit them. Pimps who victimize children are at the top of our list.”

Department Of Justice Press Release, April 28, 2010. "U.S. Army Soldier Sentenced to Over 17 Years for Operating a Brothel from Millersville Apartment and to Drug Trafficking"

V. Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force

The Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF) serves as the lead investigative, prosecutorial, and victim services coordinating body for anti-human trafficking activity in the State of Maryland. MHTTF has a record of success in rescuing and serving a range of labor and sex trafficking victims, regardless of gender, nationality, sexual orientation or age. The task force also seeks to build upon existing collaborations among victim service providers to increase the identification of victims and provide a more comprehensive, specialized, and coordinated response to victims' complex long-term needs. Additionally, MHTTF endeavors to ensure that traffickers are held accountable for their heinous offenses.

MHTTF consists of a Law Enforcement Subcommittee, Training Subcommittee, Legislative Subcommittee, Public Awareness Subcommittee, and Victim Services Subcommittee.

A. Task Force Coordinator: Rachel Yasser, U.S. Attorney's Office - District of Maryland

Rachel M. Yasser joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in 2008. The U.S. Attorney's Office is one of the founders of MHTTF and prioritizes working with federal, state and local law enforcement to investigate human trafficking cases and prosecute traffickers. Rachel is a member of the Major Crimes Section and her practice includes prosecuting cases involving human trafficking, child pornography and exploitation, fraud, and violent crime. Rachel received a B.A. in Political Science in 2001 from Columbia University and her J.D. cum laude, order of the coif, in 2004 from Northwestern University School of Law, where she was a senior editor of the Journal of International Law & Business and president of the Public Interest Law Group.

To contact MHTTF or the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland regarding a human trafficking case, you can contact Rachel Yasser at Rachel.Yasser@usdoj.gov.

B. Law Enforcement Subcommittee

The Law Enforcement Subcommittee aims to create a heightened law enforcement presence in the community by training first responders and others to identify victims of human trafficking. Once victims are identified, members work collaboratively to ensure their traffickers are prosecuted in either federal or state court. Members include the U.S. Attorney's Office, FBI, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), MSP, and local law enforcement agencies and state's attorney's offices from Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Charles County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County.

1. Subcommittee Chair: David Snyder, Homeland Security Investigations

To contact the Law Enforcement Subcommittee you can contact David Snyder at david.e.snyder@dhs.gov.

C. Legislative Subcommittee:

The Legislative Subcommittee includes thirty members from county, state, and federal law enforcement, victim advocates, service providers, various government organizations and faith based organizations. Subcommittee members work to determine changes that would improve Maryland's human trafficking laws, partner with legislators, lobby on behalf of important initiatives, and testify for human trafficking legislation. Every year members sponsor a Lobby Day to End Human Trafficking during the legislative session to raise awareness and mobilize the community.

1. Subcommittee Chair: Nancy Winston, Shared Hope International

Nancy Winston has been a member of MHTTF since 2008 and has served as chair of the Legislative Subcommittee since January 2012. She has long been active in the movement against sex trafficking and began her involvement with Shared Hope International first as a volunteer and donor, then as a board member, and as an employee since 2008. Shared Hope International exists to rescue and restore women and children in crisis by serving as leaders in a worldwide effort to prevent and eradicate sex trafficking and slavery through education and public awareness. Nancy began a full time position with Shared Hope International as National Awareness Director. She has been an active presenter, trainer, creative writer and donor relationship manager for Shared Hope and in that capacity has testified before both the Maryland House of Delegates Judiciary Committee and the Maryland Senate Judiciary Proceedings Committee in defense of legislation that would increase penalties for those convicted of human trafficking in Maryland

To contact the Legislative Subcommittee or Shared Hope, you can contact Nancy Winston at nancy@sharedhope.org.

D. Public Awareness Subcommittee:

The Public Awareness Subcommittee promotes awareness, prevention, and intervention of labor and sex trafficking in Maryland through training, media, and marketing campaigns. The public awareness and outreach subcommittee is in a transitional stage of reorganization and seeks representatives from targeted groups including educational, faith, immigrant, medical, hospitality, military, personal care, public safety, and corporate organizations.

1. Subcommittee Chair: Lisa Carrasco, Araminta Freedom Initiative

Public Awareness Subcommittee Chair, Lisa Carrasco, has been working with MHTTF since 2009 and was officially named Chair in February 2012. Ms. Carrasco has been a long-term advocate within the faith-based community to promote awareness, prevention, and intervention strategies against human trafficking. In coordination with her work as Chair, Ms. Carrasco was involved in the creation of Araminta Freedom Initiative to equip the faith-based community to fight domestic minor sex trafficking in Maryland. Currently, Ms. Carrasco is a member of the Rapid Response Team and conducts trafficking presentations throughout Maryland.

2. Subcommittee Deputy Chair: Terri Robinson Ricks, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS)

Human trafficking is a victim-centered criminal allegation in the sense that we support the victim first and then if we can make a criminal case we will... We have law enforcement agencies who are buying into the recovery of victims and subsequent investigations more and more.

Adrian Sanders, Homeland Security Investigations, Special Agent

“Maryland is a hub for human trafficking partially because of its access to international airports and its location on the I-95 corridor. You can see human trafficking in the ads on Craigslist and the raids on massage parlors and brothels,” stated Jennie Forehand. “Based on the recommendations from the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, these new provisions in the law will give local police the tools to target this human slave trade and put these criminals in prison.”

*Senator Jennie Forehand Press Release, May 19, 2010.
“Governor to Sign Forehand Human Trafficking Bill”*

In many ways we’ve been very progressive. We’ve come together to put the victim first, and I think this is why we’ve been successful in so many cases at the federal and state level.

Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee

Ms. Carrasco selected Terri Robinson Ricks to serve as Deputy Chair of the Public Awareness Subcommittee. Terri Robinson Ricks is the Partnership Coordinator for DPSCS. A community and victims' rights advocate for 20 years, Terri Robinson Ricks, became involved with MHTTF in 2008. Her background includes serving as Chair of the Prostitution Problem Solving Court Subcommittee in Baltimore City, a three year term as Board Member for the Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center. Ms. Ricks is a trainer, member of the Rapid Response Team, and a representative for DPSCS on MHTTF.

To contact the Public Awareness Subcommittee, you can reach Lisa Carrasco at carrascol@aramintafreedom.org or Terri Robinson Ricks at rickstr@dpscs.state.md.us.

E. *Training Subcommittee*

1. Subcommittee Chair: Michael D'Angelo, Homeland Security Investigations

To contact the Training Subcommittee you can contact Michael D'Angelo at michael.b.d'angelo@dhs.gov.

F. *Victim Services Subcommittee:*

The Victim Services Subcommittee consists of approximately thirty members from government and nongovernment organizations across the state. The subcommittee works to build an informed community of service providers in Maryland to identify and respond to the specialized needs of trafficking victims. The subcommittee collaborates with members of the Law Enforcement, Public Awareness and Legislative Subcommittees to promote a "victim-centered response" while simultaneously supporting investigations and prosecutions of traffickers.

1. Subcommittee Chair: Melissa Snow, TurnAround, Inc.

Melissa Snow is the Director of the Anti-Trafficking Program at TurnAround, Inc. and has been an active member of the Victim Services Subcommittee since its inception in 2007. In 2008 she was named Deputy Chair and served in this capacity until 2011, when she was promoted as Chair. In her role as the Director of the Anti-Trafficking Program at TurnAround, Melissa has developed comprehensive and specialized services for survivors of sex trafficking from emergency response to ongoing care. Prior to her work at TurnAround, she operated as the Director of Programs for Shared Hope International. As the Director of Programs she worked in partnership with organizations in Fiji, Nepal, India, Jamaica, South Africa, the Dominican Republic and the United States to develop long-term restorative care for survivors of sex trafficking. In 2008, Melissa directed a field research grant from the Department of Justice on child sex trafficking in America. This research resulted in the publication of *The National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking*. Additionally, she co-authored, *INTERVENE: Identifying and Responding to Child Sex Trafficking in America*. This three-part tool provides first responders with a resource guide, intake tools, and an educational video to inform systems of how to identify victims and provide proper services.

To contact the Victim Services Subcommittee or TurnAround, you can contact Melissa Snow at msnow@turnaroundinc.org.

VI. MHTTF Coordination with State Agencies

The Governor's Office has directed public safety and social service agencies to expand partnerships with MHTTF. The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), the Department of Human Resources (DHR), Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and Maryland State Police (MSP) will commit additional staff to MHTTF no later than July 1, 2012. These additional staff will develop policies and protocols regarding victim identification, service response and data collection in collaboration with the task force. Additionally, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has committed grant funding to hire a full-time coordinator to further professionalize the task force and build capacity for a stronger statewide response to human trafficking in Maryland. The coordinator will be responsible for:

- 1) Coordinating state agency participation on the task force;
- 2) Continuing the success of state agency partnerships;
- 3) Developing information sharing strategies for victim and offender data;
- 4) Applying for grants to support task force enforcement, prosecutions, and victim services; and
- 5) Serving as a point of contact for anti-human trafficking activity in Maryland.

VII. State Agency Response to Sex Trafficking

A. Background

1. Identification and Response

Identifying victims and responding appropriately are the two greatest challenges for those who are trying to assist trafficking victims. Victims have experienced overwhelming abuse and trauma in their background which prevent them from self-identifying as victims. Victims will often communicate to service providers that their lifestyle is their choice. Many have touched the state system at some point and these experiences, coupled with their traffickers' influence, lead them to distrust government personnel and services. State agencies must be able to systematically identify victims independent of the victim's verbal account of their situation and provide services upon proper identification. Maryland has an active and comprehensive network of government and non-governmental organizations that are in a position to respond to a rescued victim; however, in order to engage a response, agencies must first create policies and appropriately train staff to identify a victim.

2. Training

To begin to institutionalize victim identification and response, state agencies must develop and execute trainings. Training is imperative to equip agencies with the tools to know what to look for and what questions to ask. As agencies engage specialized trainings, Maryland will be able to create a strong, systemic response for serving victims and holding traffickers accountable.

I think that state agencies have an incredibly vital role in that state agencies in Maryland reach every part of Maryland and they reach it in a way that nonprofits do not and that many other organizations do not.

Therefore, as leaders in the various agencies develop around this issue, they can take information back to their localities and make sure everyone is aware of what human trafficking is, what victims look like, and how help can be effected for victims of human trafficking.

Sidney Ford, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Special Consultant

“It’s growing because the way human trafficking is defined is changing,” [county vice Sgt. Kenneth Penrod] said. “More and more cases that were simply put up as prostitution cases are now being considered human trafficking.”

Police now focus more on charging the organizers of human trafficking rings and spend fewer resources arresting the prostitutes who often are victims themselves.

*Gazette.Net, March 21, 2012.
“Approach to prostitution in Montgomery County is changing”*

3. Data Collection and Information Sharing

Based on FBI's November 2010 Operation Cross Country Initiative, a 72-hour anti-human trafficking initiative of the Innocence Lost Task Force based in 40 cities involving 34 FBI divisions, 69 children were recovered and 885 individuals were charged, 99 of whom were identified traffickers and pimps. To date, 1,200 children have been recovered through annual Operation Cross Country projects that have been conducted for the past five years.¹³

The Bureau of Justice Statistics tracked the efforts of federally funded human trafficking task forces that initiated an investigation into 2,515 suspected incidents of human trafficking between January 2008 and June 2010. Of those 2,515 cases, 849 were opened for at least 12 months by reliable data sources. 714 of those cases involved sex trafficking and 218 of those cases were confirmed cases of sex trafficking, while 229 cases were pending a confirmation status.¹⁴

According to the Polaris Project, NHTRC received 203 phone calls from Maryland in 2011 as of September 30, and 209 total calls in 2010. Of those numbers, 11 of them were regarding cases of sex trafficking in 2011 and 17 involved sex trafficking cases from 2010.¹⁵

Since 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland has prosecuted 23 defendants for human trafficking and related violations. The U.S. Attorney's Office, through MHTTF, collaborates with State's Attorney's Offices to support trafficking cases that do not meet the federal elements. The U.S. Attorney's Office also works with the FBI, HSI, and multiple local law enforcement agencies on both reactive and proactive investigations to identify human trafficking victims and bring their traffickers to justice. There is no data to reflect the overall number of state prosecutions for human trafficking related offenses.

Currently, there is no streamlined method of collecting data for human trafficking incidents, victims, or suspects in Maryland. Federal agencies, local law enforcement, and some victim service providers have begun to maintain siloed databases with various data fields relevant to their internal efforts. Based on estimates and anecdotes, the number of human trafficking activities is significant; however, without proper procedures to capture this data, Maryland will not have the necessary information to encapsulate the scope of the problem and obtain critical grant funding for anti-human trafficking efforts. Reliable data that can be shared across agencies is a critical tool that will allow the fight against human trafficking to advance. As Maryland seeks legislative and policy changes, it must simultaneously conduct assessments in the field and fund evaluation components to create a framework upon which advanced policies can be justified and built.

B. Department of Juvenile Services (DJS)

1. Identification and Response

a. Findings

In July 2011, DJS began the process to pilot a risk assessment tool at Thomas J.S. Waxter Center (Waxter), a detention program that serves female youth from Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Prince George's Counties and Baltimore City. The Superintendent of Waxter, as a member of the Victim Services Subcommittee, collaborated with MHTTF, primarily the non-profit TurnAround, to customize the INTERVENE identification model for DJS facilities. The Superintendent further coordinated with DJS senior level staff to finalize this tool. The risk assessment program was vetted and approved by DJS Deputy Counsel prior to implementation.

Members of MHTTF trained all Waxter staff and half of Alfred D. Noyes Children Center (Noyes) staff on domestic minor sex trafficking. Three staff members from each facility were trained at higher levels specialization for the internal review team. Upon implementing the tool, Waxter staff recognized more of their females as potential victims of human trafficking.

The risk assessment tool is a two-tiered system of identification. Every young girl who enters Waxter receives a set of ten questions to answer. Based on their answers, a child can be flagged as a potential trafficking victim and members of the internal review team will further assess the cases. If they confirm that the child is a victim, Waxter staff contact TurnAround, which makes an assessment of the child's situation and helps DJS determine the best treatment option for the victim. TurnAround and DJS executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in April of 2012. On April 4, 2012, Waxter officially implemented its risk assessment tool and screened 25 girls on their first day. Eventually, the risk assessment will be included in the Waxter intake packet so that every girl who comes into Waxter will be screened for human trafficking.

Overall, DJS encounters very few juveniles charged with prostitution, solicitation, or other charges visibly associated with commercial sexual behavior. This limited statistic leads policymakers to believe that DMST is not a significant problem in Maryland. Victims do not always come into contact with law enforcement on charges of prostitution. Traffickers also force victims into other crimes such as narcotics dealing, child pornography, etc. Accordingly, applying the risk assessment to only children who have charges visibly associated with commercial sexual behavior would severely limit DJS' ability to identify sex trafficking victims.

b. Recommendation

DJS and TurnAround should strategically roll-out their risk assessment tool after conducting a pilot program at Waxter. DJS should expand their risk assessment in phases to screen all youth committed to DJS.

DJS should continue to pilot this tool at Waxter and upon fine-tuning policies and procedures DJS can begin to launch the risk assessment tool at other facilities. To address capacity and

I'm constantly amazed that people are unaware that Maryland has an anti-human trafficking law that defines *any child under the age of 18 involved in prostitution as a victim of trafficking* and yet we still see girls entering the juvenile detention system on charges of prostitution.

Until we begin to shift, until we begin to raise awareness both systemically as well as comprehensively on this issue, we are going to continue to have victims fall through the cracks and continue to be labeled as criminal or delinquent while these traffickers are able to continue operating.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

There's no longer a perception that these are criminals and need to be put into the juvenile justice system. Now the response of law enforcement is one of victim service centered response. I believe that's tremendous progress that we've seen already and will continue to see in the future.

Rachel Yasser, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Coordinator

The Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force is currently working with Maryland DJS to implement the first statewide screening tool to identify young people who are currently in trafficking situations and have entered the system on charges or are at high risk for trafficking. If we can intervene for these... we don't have a person having to piece back their life for a lifetime...

Healing for these survivors is a lifetime.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

geographical concerns during expansion, DJS should partner with additional victim service providers to organize external review and provide consultation to other DJS facilities. TurnAround can continue to coordinate with DJS at Waxter and can train other victim services organizations to assist DJS at other facilities. Not only will this risk assessment allow DJS to gain a better understanding of the youth who enter their system, but it will also provide the supplemental benefit of collecting data on trafficking victims in DJS care.

2. Training

a. Findings

DJS recognizes that training on how to identify and assist trafficking victims is currently insufficient for their intake staff, facility and community evaluators, and community-based providers.

b. Recommendation

DJS should continue to coordinate with MHTTF to train staff from its facilities.

MHTTF will provide training curricula to the DJS training unit. DJS will utilize this information to craft DJS-specific training materials and provide training to staff on a range of trafficking topics including identification. These new practices will be institutionalized as DJS protocols so that all relevant staff are aware of appropriate response procedures upon identifying a victim.

3. Data Collection and Information Sharing

a. Findings

The DJS risk assessment tool is a good start to the agency's data-collection effort; however, DJS needs a database to store this information and a mechanism to share it with other agencies so that raw numbers become intelligence. Although law enforcement is a referring entity for DJS, the two agencies are limited in their ability to share information with one another beyond the initial referral. Because information sharing is so limited between MSP and DJS, MSP has to primarily rely on the victim in order to gain information about a case. This arrangement is problematic for many reasons: victims are usually unwilling to cooperate with law enforcement, the information they provide may not always be reliable, and law enforcement may lose track of the victim at any point once they enter the state system and essentially lose their source of intelligence.

b. Recommendation

DJS should utilize its databases to "tag" trafficking victims and elect a division within the agency to develop protocols and serve as a point of contact to other agencies. DJS and MSP should also craft a direct but secure process for trafficking information sharing to assist MSP in investigations.

DJS can add a trafficking identifier to its Automated Statewide Support Information System Tools (ASSIST) database, especially since this information is linked into Maryland's Criminal Justice Dashboard, a web-based clearinghouse of information on a juvenile's history that is accessible to certified local, state, and federal law enforcement. Creating an identifier gives DJS the secondary ability to collect data on the number of trafficking cases that it encounters.

DJS cannot engage in information sharing with national entities under Maryland's existing statutes. The law limits DJS to only sharing information with law enforcement within Maryland. However, if legislators were to expand DJS' ability to share information, DJS could begin to feed data into the FBI's Law Enforcement Online (LEO) database, which also stores FBI Innocence Lost Task Force data. DJS data would then become a source of information for all levels of law enforcement throughout the United States. LEO provides a communications mechanism by supporting broad, immediate dissemination of information concerning the best technologies and practices in law enforcement. LEO is a user-friendly, no-cost service that can be accessed by the law enforcement community using industry-standard personal computers.

In order for law enforcement to contact or interview DJS youth regarding their case, DJS should also develop procedures and protocols for police to interview youth once they come into its systems. Law enforcement investigators often receive leads and additional information after an arrest and may need to follow up with youth while they are being housed by DJS so that investigations may continue and prosecutions are successful.

DJS should take appropriate measures to prevent the possibility of one individual becoming an isolated agency point of contact. Instead, a specific division should take ownership of trafficking identification and protocols within DJS. That division's information should be shared with other agencies to give them systemic points of contact if an interagency case should arise.

C. Department of Human Resources

1. Identification and Response

a. Identification Findings

When law enforcement or other entities refer trafficking victims to DHR, DHR staff have informed law enforcement officers that they do not qualify for placement based on DHR's definition of "abuse" and "caretaker." When this occurs, the child is returned to the entity who referred the child or to the child's family. This creates issues for the referring agency who has nowhere to place the child. In these instances, if the referring agency is law enforcement, officers may resort to referring a child to DJS, an inappropriate placement for a victim of crime. DJS cannot house youth for more than 24 hours unless the youth has been charged with a crime. This mandatory time limit requires DJS to either let the child go, most likely back to his/her trafficker, or charge the victim with a crime.

No child at the age of 12 or 13 says, *"I want to be a prostitute."*
There's always somebody behind it that's grooming,
pushing these young people into this whether they're 13, 14, 18 or 25.

We need to address that stigma and the cultural shift that allows these girls
to be products in this marketplace of victimization.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

The victim was recruited by the organization
with the promise that she would travel to
Maryland for a modeling photo shoot. Once
in Maryland, the organization advertised the
juvenile on Craigslist for prostitution.

*Washington Post, March 2, 2010.
"Montgomery police arrest three in human trafficking"*

If the girls refused to work, it sometimes turned
violent. Strom made a 17 year-old girl he was
recruiting use cocaine, cut her arm with a knife and
forced her to have sex with him, according to court
records. The girl was then taken to an apartment,
where she was forced to have sex with 14 men,
court documents say.

*Washington Post, March 29, 2012. "5 Virginia men, alleged CRIPS
members, charged in teen prostitution ring"*

I've interviewed different types of suspects, witnesses, and I consider myself a
pretty good interviewer but it was overwhelming that every time I asked a
question I could see one of my daughters sitting across from me, and it was
just an eye opening experience.

Sgt. Sean Harrison, Baltimore Police Department, FBI Innocence Lost Task Force

b. Identification Recommendation

Trafficking victims qualify for DHR care based on the definition of “sexual abuse” in Section 5-701 of the Family Law Article.

During the 2012 legislative session, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 860 which further articulates the definition of “sexual abuse” to include incidents when children are forced to engage in trafficking, pornography, prostitution, and obscene material. Although victims of trafficking will qualify for DHR services in a more explicit way beginning on October 1, 2012, it is important to note that victims of trafficking qualify for DHR services under pre-existing law.

Under Maryland law, child abuse is defined as “one or more of the following by a parent, caretaker, or household or family member: (a) Physical injury, not necessarily visible, or mental injury of a child, under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or at substantial risk of being harmed; or (b) Sexual abuse of a child, regardless of whether the child has physical injuries.”¹⁶ Under the law, “‘sexual abuse’ means any act that involves sexual molestation or exploitation of a child by a parent or other person who has permanent or temporary care or custody or responsibility for supervision of a child, or by any household or family member.”¹⁷

Although trafficking occurs among family members, a trafficker may not always fit the precise description of a parent or household member, which is defined as “an individual who lives in, or is regularly present in, a household.”¹⁸ A caretaker is defined as an “individual who has, or is known to a child through having had permanent or temporary care, custody, or responsibility for supervision of the child. A caretaker includes, but is not limited to, a stepparent, foster parent, guardian, custodian, or employee or volunteer in a facility or program caring for a child.”¹⁹

DHR has worked with the Maryland Office of the Attorney General to ensure that the legal definition of “caretaker” allows the agency to care for victims of trafficking. While a trafficker may not be a “caretaker” in the traditional sense, trafficking victims rely entirely on their trafficker to provide for them. Traffickers usually remove all forms of victim identification, money, resources and dictate what the victim will eat, wear, when they speak, to whom they speak, etc. Traffickers often make promises to the victim that they will care for and protect them. Traffickers are caretakers because they elect to supervise the child and become responsible for the care of the child.

c. Risk Assessment Findings

DHR maintains risk assessment tools to determine a child’s risk for abuse or neglect in the home; however, DHR has no risk assessment tool to identify victims of trafficking.

d. Risk Assessment Recommendation

Starting with a pilot program, DHR should implement a risk assessment tool to identify trafficking victims at every potential point of entry. Its screening tool will help DHR further identify trafficking victims as flight risks and assess them for proper placement.

Trafficking victims require specialized treatment and support to address the extreme emotional, sexual, mental, and physical abuse that they endured. Without risk assessment tools, victims of trafficking will not be identified when entering the DHR system. When a child runs away from a foster home or any other placement, DHR has essentially lost the child who may return to their trafficker or enter another dangerous situation. Additionally, in order for law enforcement and prosecutors to properly investigate and prosecute the trafficker, it is critical that the victim become rehabilitated and assist in the process as a witness. With proper identification, DHR could modify its treatment methods to address the inherent risks and challenges that this population presents.

Members of MHTTF have engineered a two-tiered system of risk assessment based on the national INTERVENE model to gauge the possibility that an individual is a victim of trafficking. This tool involves both internal and external review and has been piloted at DJS' Waxter female detention facility with reports of success. The Center for the Human Rights for Children (CHRC) with Loyola University and the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA) recently released their guide on "Building a Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking," which also included a risk assessment tool tailored for the child welfare system.²⁰ The tool provides indicators to alert child welfare workers of the possibility that a child is involved in trafficking.

DHR staff have made significant advances in implementing new procedures by coordinating with MHTTF and DJS to further understand the intricacies of a risk assessment tool. DHR has also proactively reached out to child welfare agencies in other states to understand the safeguards and procedures it needs in order to properly institutionalize a risk assessment tool and provide shelter. Upon crafting a risk assessment tool to suit its specific needs, DHR intends to implement the tool to identify child victims in the state's care.

2. Training

a. Findings

Since the definition of "sexual abuse" has expanded to include trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation, DHR staff will need training to appropriately screen in and accept victims eligible for care. Additionally, with the advent of the new DHR risk assessment tool, staff members will require training to understand the target population and properly employ the tool.

b. Recommendation

DHR staff should be trained to comply with regulations that authorize trafficking victims to qualify for DHR services as victims of abuse or neglect, especially in light of the new definition of “sexual abuse” in Section 5-701 of the Family Law Article. MHTTF has developed training curricula and the training unit of DHR may utilize MHTTF resources to further develop trainings for DHR staff.

DHR, Maryland’s lead child welfare agency, will assist victims of trafficking by educating all local social services agencies to properly screen trafficking victims who may qualify for assistance. The new laws that re-define “sexual abuse” in Section 5-701 of the Family Law Article will require DHR to implement trainings to help staff understand the complexities of trafficking and how to properly assist this unique population of victims. In addition, DHR staff should undergo training coordinated by MHTTF specifically related to identifying victims through its new risk assessment system, once established.

3. Data Collection and Information Sharing

a. Findings

Data is imperative to measure and assess the problem of trafficking in Maryland; however, DHR can not collect data on trafficking victims it encounters or share information with law enforcement. Limited information sharing between agencies has required law enforcement to rely on the victim to gather information on a case.

b. Recommendation

DHR should utilize CHESSIE to “tag” trafficking victims and elect a division within its agency to develop protocols and serve as a point of contact to local social service agencies and other stakeholders.

With confidentiality barriers in mind, DHR should create a “tag” for trafficking victims in Maryland Children’s Electronic Social Services Information Exchange (CHESSIE) system to coordinate services internally. Creating an identifier gives DHR the secondary ability to share data on the number of trafficking cases that it encounters.

The primary objective of information sharing between law enforcement and other state agencies is to remove the benefit of anonymity behind which offenders are currently able to hide. Sharing valuable intelligence with law enforcement would allow them to see beyond the individual occurrences of neglect or abuse and expose the complicated network of organized crime that lies beneath. In order to maintain information sharing between DHR and law enforcement, DHR should appoint a specific division to take ownership of trafficking-related protocols. This division’s information should be disseminated to other agencies to give them an institutionalized point of contact for interagency cases.

D. *Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS)*

1. Identification and Response

a. Findings

DPSCS is unaware of whether individuals who enter Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center (BCBIC), state correctional facilities, or community supervision are victims of trafficking.

b. Recommendation

DPSCS should coordinate with MHTTF to develop a risk assessment tool at its correctional facilities and pilot the program at the Maryland Correctional Institute for Women (MCI-W). In addition, DPSCS may develop screening questions to flag potential victims at BCBIC upon booking.

DPSCS has committed to recognizing human trafficking victims within its facilities and will develop a risk assessment tool similar to the tool implemented by DJS for a pilot program at MCI-W, its women's facility. After the successful launch of a pilot program, DPSCS will expand its program to other facilities.

DPSCS will also coordinate with MHTTF to develop several questions to deploy at the intake phase of their Baltimore City detention center, BCBIC. All adults arrested in Baltimore are booked and processed at BCBIC. Currently, DPSCS estimates there are approximately 55,000-85,000 arrests processed through BCBIC annually. Designed to become a statewide criminal justice information network, BCBIC utilizes an Automated Booking System (ABS). With uniform data entries, ABS quickly identifies a detainee, and any previous criminal history or outstanding arrest warrants. As the booking process continues, the arresting officer enters data into ABS regarding the arrest and charges. This would be an ideal point in the system to ensure that victims are identified.

DPSCS will share its screening questions with local correctional facilities through the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association (MCAA) and encourage them to deploy the screening questions or any tool developed upon booking and/or detention. DPSCS will establish protocols on intake and information sharing before delivering its new program to other agencies so that local facilities may direct intelligence leads to local law enforcement effectively.

2. Training

a. Findings

As DPSCS creates new procedures to identify victims of trafficking, staff need adequate training on agency protocols.

There are victims of sex trafficking, victims of labor trafficking, foreign national victims, United States citizen victims, adult victims, juvenile victims, and senior citizen victims.

So it can truly be right next to any of us.

It's just a question of knowing what the signs and indicators are.

Adrian Sanders, Homeland Security Investigations, Special Agent

Authorities said this woman and others were lured into a sex ring that stretched from Maryland to Texas, from the Depression-era strip clubs along East Baltimore Street to a stucco, frontier-style adult entertainment center on an interstate access road on the dusty outskirts of El Paso.

Baltimore Sun, November 5, 2011. "Women from Maryland escape alleged prostitution ring"

b. Recommendation

DPSCS should coordinate trainings for MCI-W staff, BCBIC staff and intake, and case managers across facilities responsible for identification and response.

Upon establishing its new risk assessment tool and intake questions with MHTTF, DPSCS should further collaborate with MHTTF to develop trainings for its staff members to implement new procedures across all facilities. On a practical level, DPSCS staff should be trained to ask the right questions to identify potential victims and traffickers.

3. Data Collection and Information Sharing

a. Findings

Although DPSCS may encounter adult victims, its primary focus will be on identifying adult traffickers. During intake at its correctional facilities, the Intelligence Coordinating Unit (ICU) of DPSCS gathers intelligence on security threat groups (STGs), which include criminal gangs. Intake officers use a ten point criteria to determine if inmates qualify for an STG. If an inmate is identified as a gang member, data is submitted to GangNet. DPSCS has the ability to conduct this assessment for every inmate who comes through the correctional system. Although gang activity can include human trafficking, there is currently no way for DPSCS to measure whether an STG is a perpetrator of trafficking.

b. Recommendation

DPSCS should modify its existing STG assessment to evaluate an offender's involvement in trafficking and utilize the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) to tag offenders in the system.

During the STG assessment process, inmates are inundated with questions concerning drugs, guns, and violence. Current interview policy does not include calculated questions to solicit information about commercial sexual exploitation. Intake and case managers within corrections could coordinate on strategic trafficking questions and establish protocols to determine data criteria and the most appropriate data storehouse for gathered intelligence.

DPSCS has already begun information sharing with other agencies on violent offenders. The Intelligence Coordination Unit (ICU) conducts a "transfer alert" to the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), chiefs of police, and sheriffs when they release an inmate who is identified as belonging to an STG. In return, chiefs of police and sheriffs have informed DPSCS and MCAC of STG arrests and/or convictions to inform DPSCS that an STG member is entering a state correctional facility. Maintaining this level of information exchange and observation over human traffickers would assist in monitoring their activity and would allow law enforcement to take preventative measures to stop the growth of trafficking.

DPSCS is finalizing its Offender Case Management System (OCMS), which gives DPSCS the distinctive ability to track offenders from first point of entry into DPSCS to the final point of entry and release. OCMS creates a streamlined system that can be used by all divisions with offender management responsibilities. It creates the ability to store critical and easily accessible data on every offender under state supervision. DPSCS should create a state agency “tag” for trafficking victims and offenders so they are more readily identifiable to DPSCS and other state agencies.

E. *Maryland State Police*

1. Identification and Response

a. Identification Findings

MSP troopers encounter victims of trafficking routinely during calls for service, traffic stops, requests to assist DHR, and investigations, and occasionally refer them to various agencies for assistance or services. Additionally, MSP’s Computer Crimes Section routinely conducts proactive operations focused on trafficking and victim assistance. When the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) receives a tip regarding a potential case of trafficking in Maryland, the MSP Computer Crimes Section is the point of contact.

Currently, in order to identify victims, MSP utilizes resources made available by MHTTF to examine an individual’s case while looking for signs of trafficking. All MSP sworn personnel receive training on trafficking as a part of their entry level training and additional trainings are held throughout the year. MSP also coordinates with local social service agents to provide for the physical safety of victims.

Since the inception of MHTTF in 2007, there has been a steady shift in perception by law enforcement officers who have transitioned from labeling victims as criminals who need to be placed into the juvenile justice system to a victim-centered response.

b. Identification Recommendation

MSP should continue to utilize the materials provided by MHTTF for training purposes to implement identification protocols specifically for trafficking victims.

Absent adequate training on what to look for, law enforcement will not properly identify victims of trafficking. Victims have been conditioned to believe that their trafficker is protecting them and law enforcement will arrest them for their wrongdoing. When law enforcement officers arrest victims, officers are reinforcing the false messages of the trafficker. Usually, victims are forced to conduct additional criminal acts as a result of coercion. Victims may encounter law enforcement based on their involvement in narcotics, assault, weapons, and other crimes. In order for law enforcement to effectively address trafficking, they must be trained to properly identify victims and immediately involve victim service providers.

We are trying to find more soldiers on the street through first responders - those are police officers who respond to radio assignments, relatively unassuming radio runs such as business disputes, domestic violence, drug complaints - and human trafficking hides itself in those most routine of radio assignments.

*Adrian Sanders,
Homeland Security Investigations, Special Agent*

The days of driving down the street and picking up a prostitute on the corner are almost extinct. It's going to be nonexistent because everyone has access to the internet or some kind of electronic device. You can post an ad and get responses without leaving a hotel or a home.

It creates a whole subculture that's hard for us to penetrate.

Sgt. Sean Harrison, Baltimore Police Department, FBI Innocence Lost Task Force

When law enforcement identifies a victim of human trafficking, they are immediately connecting her with victim services and what that does is it shows the survivor that we believe her, we believe she's a victim, and we are going to treat her like a victim. And that in response builds a much stronger case against the trafficker.

*Melissa Snow, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force,
Chair, Victim Services Subcommittee*

2. Training

a. Findings

While many jurisdictions and units have made enormous strides in recognizing that a prostitute may be a victim of trafficking, the general opinion on prostitution and trafficking has not fully evolved. Systematic change must occur over time so that victims will receive assistance and services and incidents of trafficking will lead to investigations that uncover organized offenders who are trafficking individuals.

b. Recommendation

MSP should continue to coordinate with MHTTF and the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission (MPCTC) to develop trafficking training materials and train officers at all levels.

MHTTF conducts at least bi-annual trainings at MPCTC. MSP has further trained and educated its troopers by utilizing MHTTF resources. In order for law enforcement to address the crime of trafficking on a larger scale, MSP should continue to coordinate with MHTTF to develop trainings for all levels of law enforcement.

3. Data Collection and Information Sharing

a. Data Collection Findings

The Computer Crimes Section of MSP regularly conducts proactive searches for victims of trafficking. Unfortunately, this means only a concentrated stratum of law enforcement is fully aware of the intricacies of trafficking and the best protocols to address it. Officers come across trafficking victims in various capacities more often than they realize. However, their knowledge of proper identification techniques and protocols is limited. Additionally, due to the nature of trafficking, law enforcement officers often need assistance outside of the regular business hours of service providers.

MSP has no uniform method of data collection on trafficking victims and any information it is able to gather regarding trafficking does not typically transfer into sharable intelligence. In order to assist in trafficking investigations, MSP needs data from not only its own agency, but also from other agencies and organizations statewide. The trafficking intelligence that MSP collects must be usable, practical, and readily accessible in order for it to be fully effective.

b. Data Collection Recommendation

MSP troopers who witness suspicious behavior should utilize their Field Observation Reports (FOR) to record these observations.

If an officer is unable to make certain identification or witnesses suspicious behavior, he or she should record this information in their FOR. The accumulation of this information can become

intelligence for law enforcement officers and can provide the benefit of data collection and information sharing through the Electronic Traffic Information Exchange (E-TIX).

c. Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC)

i. Intelligence Recommendation

MCAC should be further purposed to be a 24-hour response center for law enforcement in the field who encounter trafficking. Law enforcement can utilize MCAC as their source for proper procedures when identifying a victim and resources to relay to the victim.

The primary function of MCAC is to provide analytical support for all federal, state and local agencies involved in law enforcement, public health and welfare, public safety and homeland security in Maryland. It provides strategic analysis to better focus the investigative activities being conducted by law enforcement agencies within the state and to better enable public health and safety agencies to perform their important protective functions. By design, MCAC is not an investigative body but is intended to provide analytical efficiency to the state.

ii. Agency Protocols

MCAC can serve as a 24-hour response center for law enforcement when they encounter victims. It is imperative that law enforcement officers know how to respond to victims upon identification. When officers are able to gather information and provide it to MCAC, MCAC can scrutinize that raw information into applicable analysis and intelligence. Law enforcement officers can utilize MCAC to obtain quality intelligence on trafficking networks 24-7.

iii. Resource Directory

MCAC can also inform officers in the field of available resources for victims. MHTTF has created a resource directory for victims of trafficking which it will provide to MCAC. Unfortunately, even when law enforcement offers help to victims, victims rarely accept the assistance. Traffickers have conditioned victims to be distrustful of law enforcement in particular. Law enforcement officers can direct victims to service providers and other organizations in the area whose assistance the victim may be willing to accept once MCAC supplies them with that information.

VIII. Human Trafficking Legislation in Maryland 2007 - 2012

From 2007 - 2012, Maryland passed the following legislation to support the fight against trafficking:

In 2007:

- **Senate Bill 606 / House Bill 876:** *Human Trafficking, Extortion, and Involuntary Servitude.*
This legislation made it a felony to sexually exploit minors, prohibited confiscation of a victim's identity documents, and enabled prosecutors to reach peripheral parties who also benefit from trafficking. The bill also prohibited the use of threat, economic injury, or confiscation of a victim's identification to induce the victim into forced labor. This bill is Maryland's first human trafficking law and led to the creation of the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force.

In 2009:

- **House Bill 542:** *Criminal Law – Human Trafficking – Inducing or Enticing.*
This bill added inducement and enticement to the means by which a trafficker may convince a victim to engage in prostitution.

In 2010:

- **Senate Bill 261 / House Bill 283:** *Criminal Law – Human Trafficking – Prohibitions.*
This bill prohibits a person from knowingly forcing a victim to engage in a sexually explicit performance through the threat of force. It further prohibits an individual from concealing or destroying that victim's identification and also from using force, threats, coercion or fraud to compel the victim to marry or perform sexual acts.
- **Senate Bill 542 / House Bill 1322:** *Business Regulation – Lodging Establishments – National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline Information.*
This bill requires the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation to design a sign that contains information regarding the NHTRC Hotline and requires lodging establishments to post the sign.

In 2011:

- **Senate Bill 299 / House Bill 345:** *Human Trafficking Investigations.*
This bill provides law enforcement with the additional tools to conduct surveillance and wiretapping in human trafficking investigations.
- **Senate Bill 327 / House Bill 266:** *Human Trafficking Victim Protection Act.*
This bill allows a trafficking victim to remove prostitution convictions from their criminal records.

- **House Bill 674: Education - Human Trafficking - Awareness, Training, and Distribution of Materials.**

This bill requires the State Department of Education, in collaboration with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, to provide awareness and training for Directors of Student Services in local education agencies on human trafficking and requires the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, in consultation with experts in the field of human trafficking prevention, to provide to the State Department of Education information and materials on human trafficking.

In 2012:

- **Senate Bill 352 / House Bill 607 - National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline Information - Sign Posting Requirements.**

This bill requires all truck stops, rest areas, and bus stations in Maryland to post NHTRC hotline information.

- **House Bill 860 - Children in Need of Assistance and Child Abuse and Neglect - Sexual Abuse – Definition.**

This bill alters the definition of "sexual abuse" for provisions of law relating to children in need of assistance, child abuse, and child neglect to include specified actions relating to human trafficking, obscene material, pornography, and prostitution.

From 2007 – 2012, advocates fought for the following legislation that did *not* pass:

- **Senate Bill 932 / House Bill 1271: Criminal Procedure – Prostitution and Pandering – Seizure and Forfeiture.**

This bill authorized a state or local law enforcement agency to seize property used in the commission of human trafficking. Bill introduced in 2007.

- **Senate Bill 329 / House Bill 685: Criminal Law – Possession of Child Pornography – Penalty.**

This bill increased the penalties for possession of child pornography from a misdemeanor to a felony and increased the penalty for a first violation from 1 year to 2 years and from \$2,500 to \$5,000 and increased the penalty for subsequent violations from 2 to 4 years and the fine from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Bill introduced in 2007.

- **Senate Bill 575 / House Bill 729: Public Safety - Statewide DNA Database System - Sexual Offenses and Kidnapping - Sample Collection on Arrest.**

This bill required the collection of a DNA sample from an individual who is arrested for a sexual offense or kidnapping. Bill introduced in 2008.

- **Senate Bill 121: Child Protection – Mandatory Reporting of Children Regularly in Contact with Persons Convicted of Child Sexual Abuse.**

This bill required mandatory reporters to notify their local department of social services or

law enforcement agency if they have reason to believe that a parent, guardian, or caregiver allows a child to reside with or regularly associate with a convicted sex offender. Bill introduced in 2009.

- **Senate Bill 339: *Real Property – Abatement of Nuisance – Prostitution.***
This bill established that the use of real property for prostitution is a nuisance and may be the subject of an action for abatement. Bill introduced in 2009.
- **Senate Bill 463 / House Bill 514: *Criminal Procedure – Seizure and Forfeiture – Property Used in Human Trafficking.***
This bill expanded the definition of human trafficking, allowed law enforcement agencies to seize property that was used in the commission of human trafficking and distributed the proceeds of that fund to an “Anti-Human Trafficking Fund” which was to be administered by the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention. Bill introduced in 2010. Similar bills introduced in 2011 and 2012.
- **Senate Bill 993: *Crimes - Human Trafficking of Minor – Defenses.***
This bill allowed an individual to raise a defense to prosecution under §11-303(b) of the Criminal Law Article based on the defendant’s mistaken belief that the victim was over the age of 18 or based on the minor’s consent unless the defendant made a reasonable good faith attempt to ascertain the age of the minor by requiring the production of documentation and not relying solely on the verbal representations or apparent age of the minor. Bill introduced in 2012.
- **House Bill 1293: *Criminal Law - Child Kidnapping and Prostitution – Penalty.***
This bill increased the penalty for kidnapping for purposes of prostitution or human trafficking from a misdemeanor to a felony offense and increased the sentence from ten years to twenty. Bill introduced in 2012.
- **House Bill 1300: *Criminal Injuries Compensation Board - Human Trafficking – Victims.***
This bill further clarified the term “victim” for purposes of receiving compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to include victims of human trafficking and other sexual exploitation crimes. Bill introduced in 2012.

IX. Victim Service Providers: Barriers and Recommendations

In addition to capacity issues, victim service providers are often limited by a more complicated matrix of funding issues. By identifying these barriers, acknowledging the gaps, and recognizing the need, Maryland can create a more comprehensive statewide network of victim service providers.

A. Grant Populations

1. Trafficking Victims

Grants are usually tailored to serve a single class of victims. However, the grants that are available for victim service providers who assist trafficking victims are limited. Grants commonly exist for other victim populations who are similar to trafficking victims such as domestic violence victims, sexual abuse victims, and the homeless. Unfortunately, funds are already limited in these areas and while trafficking victims certainly share experiences and characteristics with these victims, their needs are unique and difficult to address. Although trafficking victims are currently a narrower class, service providers desperately need additional funding and attention to properly serve them.

2. Male, Gay, and Transgender Victims

The Department of State has reported that between 2006 and 2008, the percentage of adult male victims of trafficking jumped from 6% to 45%.²¹ Unfortunately, the resources available for straight male victims are extremely limited and the resources available for gay or transgender youth are practically non-existent. Pimps target and identify vulnerable populations and many gay or transgender youth are running away to escape abuse and harassment. Accordingly, gay or transgender youth are at an increased risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking because of their increased risk of homelessness. Although victim service providers need to be strategic in their development and intentional in their services, the male, gay, and transgender population is an overlooked group of victims. Customized services should exist to assist this class of victims.

B. Grant Applications

When applying for a grant, organizations are usually required to provide statistics to exhibit their past success and their ability to sustain this success. However, trafficking victims require more intensive services on a daily basis, whereas other victims may need to address their trauma on a less frequent basis. When organizations are assisting other victim types, their numbers may be double or triple the number of victims that trafficking organizations are able to assist, giving the appearance that anti-trafficking organizations are less successful than their counterparts. In order to level the criteria by which grant applications are judged, applicants must explain these nuances in their applications and reviewers should be better aware of the specialized services that trafficking victims require.

As victim service providers, we need to be much more cognizant of the unusual way that victims can present. For example victims of domestic violence who are fleeing situations may be very grateful to us as service providers...they may be easy to work with because they have a plan for themselves that includes rescue.

Victims of human trafficking really do not have that as a presentation; they often present in a very hostile manner. They often have been literally taken from the situation where they were being trafficked to an office somewhere and that transition is not a happy transition and they're really not anxious to talk to someone who's out of that trafficking family.

They've really been brainwashed and so for us as providers it can be a real challenge to see these folks as victims needing help versus somebody with a bad attitude.

Sidney Ford, Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, Special Consultant

It still affects me ... in a very, very scary way.
I am scared when I walk out the door to walk to the bus to go to school. In class, I am scared to raise my hand.
I am scared someone is going to hurt me. I am scared to sit in the front row because there are too many people behind me I can't see.

Washington Times, April 23, 2011. "Sex trafficking in the U.S. called 'epidemic'"

"They've been exposed to so many traumatic situations," said Sid Ford, a member of the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force. "They suffer severe depression and feel incredibly alone. They feel isolated and are often suicidal. Often they're beaten to the point of nearly dying, and often they're not getting medical care."

*Annapolis Capital, November 21, 2010.
"Brothel prostitutes often forced into plight"*

C. Geographical Limitations

Victim service providers and other organizations are geographically restricted. When trafficking occurs, a victim is usually limited to receiving services from the jurisdiction in which the victimization occurred or the jurisdiction in which the victim is from. Similarly, when state agencies and organizations need assistance from law enforcement, they are restricted to seeking the help of the law enforcement agency in which the event occurred. This limitation is problematic because a victim may have been relocated with his/her safety in mind and returning the victim could be traumatic or could result in compromising that victim's security. To prevent revictimization and to allow the child to be fully rehabilitated, movement is usually necessary. Organizations and agencies should recognize and try to accommodate this need.

D. Service Needs of Trafficking Victims

Victim service providers should keep in mind that assisting a victim of trafficking requires a wide spectrum of services:

- **Legal Advocacy:** Appropriate legal services for human trafficking require attorneys who are well-versed in many areas of the law. Trafficking victims may need criminal defense attorneys, immigration attorneys, court appointed special advocates (CASAs), family law attorneys, and other legal advocates as determined on a case-by-case basis. In order for agencies and organizations to better address victims' needs, they should also have a resource or expert to advise them in these areas of law.
- **Shelter/Housing:** Upon recovering a victim, service providers are constantly in search of a safe and secure location in which they can house the victim, even for 24 hours. Upon securing emergency shelter, victims will eventually need transitional housing and long-term housing. Shelter and housing are one of the most limited yet crucial services available to trafficking victims in this country.
- **Identification:** Traffickers, in an additional attempt to isolate and exert control over their victims, almost immediately confiscate any forms of identification from their victim. When the trafficker is arrested, if he or she is still in possession of victim identification, law enforcement will need to take custody of it for evidentiary purposes. The Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration of the Department of Motor Vehicles (MVA) has a very specific list of documents that an individual may present in order to obtain a new identification, none of which are easy for a trafficking victim to obtain. The MVA has made exceptions for certain classes by allowing an inmate or former inmate, to present an Order of Parole, Order of Mandatory Release, or an address certification issued by the Administration and signed and dated by DPSCS official. Additionally, for the homeless or residents of a nursing home, the MVA will accept certification from nursing homes and homeless service providers under certain conditions for proof of residence. An alternate source of identification proof should be available for trafficking victims who are in dire need of identification in order to gain access to many of the services listed here.

- **Healthcare:** Trafficking victims have a wide range of healthcare needs upon leaving their trafficker. Absent health insurance and identification, however, victim service providers have had to resort to taking victims to an emergency room which could result in significant costs for the victim. As an alternative, victims may attempt to gain service from Healthcare for the Homeless, a Baltimore City resource that provides comprehensive medical services to the homeless population. However, their facilities are already inundated and attempting to access their services presents an overwhelming burden to these victims.
- **Hotline:** If someone has a tip or suspects trafficking activity they should call NHTRC at 1-888-373-7888.
- **Other Services:**
 - o Victim Advocate Program
 - o Job Training and Employment Assistance
 - o Education Services
 - o Crime Victim Compensation
 - o Public Assistance Programs
 - o Transportation
 - o Interpretation and Translation
 - o Mental Health Services
 - o Clothing
 - o Food
 - o Court and Daily Accompaniment
 - o Crisis Intervention
 - o Counseling
 - o Physical Protection

X. Resource Directory

The Victim Services Subcommittee of MHTTF has compiled a comprehensive resource directory to assist state agencies, providers, and members of the public in serving victims of trafficking. This resource is available on the Maryland Community Services Locator website at http://www.mdcsl.org/avjsc/csl_locators.asp and on GOCCP's website at <http://goccp.maryland.gov/victim/humantrafficking.php>.

The following directory is a list of organizations and agencies that are actively involved in either victim services or public awareness activities to address human trafficking in Maryland

Araminta Freedom Initiative

Name: Alicia McDowell, Executive Director
Email: mcdowella@aramintafreedom.org
Website: <http://aramintafreedom.org/>

Name: Lisa Carrasco, Partnership Liaison
Email: carrascol@aramintafreedom.org

Information about organization/agency:

Araminta's mission is to awaken, equip and mobilize the Church and the community to end human trafficking in the Baltimore area. As Araminta ceases all active and passive participation in the many forms of the exploitive sex industry, Araminta will engage in the:

1. prevention of the sexual exploitation of minors;
2. systemic economic deterrence of the business of human trafficking;
3. intervention and rescue of those held against their will; and
4. provision of aftercare initiatives that provide healing and wholeness to victims.

Araminta awakens through Action Nights that are held quarterly as well as through the Education and Awareness Team that is training administrators, counselors, educators, parents, and medical professionals. Through the AEM Training, volunteers are equipped to engage in our mission. Certified volunteers are then invited to join one of the teams; AEM Training, Church Awareness, Education and Awareness, Systemic Economic Deterrence, Prayer Team or as an advocate or mentor while partnering with TurnAround, Inc.

Ayuda

Name: Anne Garcia, Social Services Director
Email: anne@ayuda.com
Phone number: (202) 387-4848 x113
Website: www.ayuda.com

Information about organization/agency:

Ayuda is the DC Metropolitan area's leading provider of multilingual legal and social assistance for low-income immigrants in the areas of human trafficking, immigration, domestic violence, and family law. Ayuda's human trafficking program offers comprehensive case management and legal representation to foreign-born persons trafficked for the purpose of forced labor or commercial sex who reside in Maryland, DC, and Virginia. Ayuda assists trafficking survivors to secure basic needs, including housing, food, and clothing, access medical and mental health services, and connect to community resources.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Legal and social services for human trafficking survivors in Maryland, DC, and Virginia
2. Walk-in immigration consultations (call for days/times/fee)
3. Community presentations and trainings for service providers and community members on human trafficking.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

Name: Scott Beard, Executive Director
Email: dsbeard@dpscs.state.md.us
Phone: (410) 585-3042

Information about organization/agency:

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board assists the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Secretary in enhancing services to victims of crime by providing compassionate care and mitigating the impact on victims by providing financial assistance in the aftermath of criminal victimization.

Daughters of Charity

Name: Sister Carol Durkin
Phone: (301) 447-8015 x2335
Email: durkinsrs@doc.org
caroldurk@hotmail.com

Information about organization/agency:

The Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul are an apostolic community of women throughout the world whose charism is the service of those who live in poverty. Daughters of Charity's ministries include education, healthcare, social service, pastoral ministry and spirituality. Advocacy is their call for the cause of the underprivileged who do not have the possibility of making their demands and aspirations heard. Internationally, their priority is for service of human rights for women and children. The Daughters of Charity have taken a corporate stance against human trafficking in the United States.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Thrift shop that can provide clothing, house wares, etc.

Homeland Security Investigations – Victim Assistance

Name: Susan Ritter, Victim Specialist
Organization/Agency: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)/SAC Baltimore
Contact email: Susan.Ritter@dhs.gov
Phone number: (443) 810-9230
Website: www.ice.gov

Information about organization/agency:

HSI investigates allegations of human trafficking of both foreign and US-born victims and works closely with other federal, state, and local law enforcement partners to further these investigations. HSI also maintains attaché offices in forty-seven countries, which can be utilized to assist in the investigation of transnational criminal organizations involved in human trafficking.

HSI recognizes that severe consequences of human trafficking continue even after the perpetrators have been arrested and held accountable. HSI's Victim Assistance Program helps coordinate services to help human trafficking victims, such as crisis intervention, counseling and emotional support both during and after the investigative process.

Resources available from organization/agency:

1. Criminal Investigations
2. Victim advocacy/crises intervention/assistance
3. Law enforcement certification and Continued Presence, when appropriate
4. Human trafficking outreach and training for investigators and the community
5. Human Trafficking Publications

FBI – Victim Assistance Program

Name: Renee Murrell, Victim Specialist
Email: Renee.Murrell@ic.fbi.gov
Phone: (410) 277-6728 (desk)
(410) 365-7834 (cell)

Name: Barbara Gaskins-Wallace, Victim Specialist
Email: Barbara.gaskinswallace@ic.fbi.gov
Phone: (301) 586-4490

Information about organization/agency:

The mission of the Office for Victim Assistance (OVA) is to ensure victims of crimes investigated by the FBI are afforded the opportunity to receive services and notifications as required by the law, and which will improve their ability to cope with the impact of the crime. Assistance is provided by the FBI's Victim Specialist, who can refer victims to other types of programs and services, such as emergency housing, counseling, medical assistance, support groups and credit counseling.

International Rescue Committee

Name: Beyenech Taye
E-mail: beyenech.taye@rescue.org
Phone Number: (410) 327-1885 (main)
(410) 558-3169 (direct)

Name: Kelly Brooks
E-mail: kelly.brooks@rescue.org
Phone Number: (410) 327-1885 (main)
(410) 558-3252 (direct)

Information about organization/agency:

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) is an international non-profit organization working in 42 countries offering help and hope to refugees and others uprooted by conflict and oppression. IRC also helps resettle refugees admitted into the United States through its Maryland offices in Baltimore and Silver Spring. IRC also assists foreign national victims of trafficking, asylees, Cuban and Haitian parolees and special visa immigrant holders achieve self sufficiency.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. IRC's services to foreign national victims of trafficking include comprehensive case management, employment services, referrals for health screenings and federal programs (food stamps and medical assistance).
2. IRC also works in partnership with Baltimore City Community College and Montgomery College to provide job training courses and English classes.

Maryland Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.

Phone number: 866-MD-LAW-4U
866-635-2948
(410) 951-7750
Website: www.mdlab.org

Information about organization/agency:

Legal Aid is a statewide non-profit organization that provides free legal services to low-income residents of Maryland. Legal Aid has offices around the state serving every county in Maryland and Baltimore City. Legal Aid offices primarily provide advice and representation in the areas of domestic or family law, consumer and housing, administrative law (benefits including social security, medical assistance, food stamps, unemployment, disability), some employment and education law. Legal Aid also has a child advocacy unit which is court-appointed to represent a majority of children in the foster care system in Maryland, a migrant farmworker project which represents workers in Maryland and Delaware, an elder law project, foreclosure prevention project and legal hotline. Due to current federal funding restrictions, Legal Aid cannot represent undocumented individuals unless they are victims of domestic violence or human trafficking. All clients are required to go through an intake process to receive services.

Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Name: Jennie Boden, Executive Director
Email: jboden@mcasa.org
Phone: (410) 974-4507
Website: www.mcasa.org

Information about organization/agency:

The Maryland Coalition against Sexual Assault's (MCASA's) mission is to help prevent sexual assault, advocate for accessible, compassionate care for survivors of sexual violence, and work to hold offenders accountable. MCASA works on the following areas that connect with anti-trafficking efforts in Maryland: public policy, education, community outreach, technical assistance and legal services (see Sexual Assault Legal Institute).

Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center

Name: Kimberly Gunishaw (Baltimore Region)
Phone: (410) 234-9885
1-(877)-842-8461 (toll free)
1-(877)-VICTIM1 (toll free)
Website: www.mdcrimevictims.org

Name: Dee Gardner (Upper Marlboro Office)
Phone: (301) 952-0063

1-(877)-842-8461 (toll free)
1-(877)-VICTIM1 (toll free)
Website: www.mdcrimevictims.org

Information about organization/agency:

Crime Victims' Resource Center is a non-profit organization that provides an array of services for clients (from referrals to legal representation), all free of charges.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Legal services
2. Court accompaniment
3. Referrals
4. Therapy services
5. Assistance with crime victims' rights
6. Identity theft counseling

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

Name: Douglas F. Mohler, Southern Regional Director
Email: MohlerD@djs.state.md.us
Phone: (410) 295-5785

Information about organization/agency:

The Maryland Department of Juvenile Services has partnered with TurnAround, Inc. to implement a screening tool to flag youth within detention who are at high-risk for sex trafficking or currently being exploited. Survivors of sex trafficking within DJS are connected to specialized services provided by TurnAround within detention. Additionally, an individualized and ongoing service plan is established for youth who return to the community including case management, shelter, groups, safety planning, advocacy, and therapy.

Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF)

Name: Rachel Yasser, Assistant U.S. Attorney, USAO
Chair, MHTTF
Email: Rachel.Yasser@usdoj.gov
Phone: (410) 209-4922

Name: Steven J. Hess, Law Enforcement Coordinator, USAO
Email: Steven.Hess@usdoj.gov

Name: Melissa Snow, Director, Anti-Trafficking Program,
TurnAround
Chair, Victim Services Committee, MHTTF

Email: msnow@turnaroundinc.org
Phone: (410) 377-8111

Name: David Snyder, Group Supervisor, Human Trafficking and
Smuggling Group, Homeland Security Investigations
Chair, Law Enforcement Committee, MHTTF
Email: david.e.snyder@dhs.gov

Name: Lisa Carrasco, Partnership Liaison, Araminta
Freedom Initiative
Chair, Public Awareness Committee, MHTTF
Email: lcarrasco.mhttf.vsapac@gmail.com

Information about organization/agency:

The Maryland U.S. Attorney's Office makes it a priority to combat human trafficking. The US Attorney's Office's goal is to work with state, federal and private agencies to discover and rescue victims of human trafficking while identifying and prosecuting offenders.

The Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force was formed in 2007 by the Attorney General of Maryland, the State's Attorney for Baltimore City, and the U.S. Attorney's Office, and is chaired by five committees. The task force aims to create a heightened law enforcement and victim service presence in the community. Our law enforcement efforts include establishing roving operations to identify victims and traffickers, deputizing local law enforcement to assist in federal human trafficking investigations, and providing training for law enforcement officers. We also seek to deter human trafficking through outreach to persons who might be victimized by traffickers.

Maryland Rescue and Restore Coalition

Name: Jeanne L. Allert, Chair
Phone: (443) 858-7796
Email: jallert@thesamaritanwomen.org

Name: Melissa Yao, Public Engagement Specialist
Phone: (410) 852-3999
Email: mrsmelissayao@gmail.com
Website: www.marylandcoalition.org

Information about organization/agency:

Representing the state of Maryland under the Department of Health and Human Services Rescue and Restore initiative, the Maryland Coalition works to form creative partnerships between faith-based organizations and federal, state, and local agencies that will bring about an end to human trafficking.

The Coalition's efforts concentrate on:

1. Promoting awareness of human trafficking in an effort to reduce incidences of new victimization and increase identification of existing victims;
2. Facilitating prevention of human trafficking by educating potential victims, encouraging moral and just conduct, ministering to perpetrators, and advocating for fair trade and values-based economics;
3. Participating in advocacy efforts to promote an equitable and just legal system;
4. Supporting intervention of human trafficking activity by working cooperative with law enforcement and stimulating citizen involvement; and
5. Identifying the need and forming partnerships to offer after-care services and a care-giver network for victims and perpetrators

Maryland Stop Modern Slavery

Name: Jessica Li
Email: jess@stopmodernslavery.org
Website: www.meetup.com/md-sms/

Information about organization/agency:

Maryland Stop Modern Slavery is a community action group to support the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF) Victims & Public Services Committee. Stop Modern Slavery seeks to combat modern slavery, which is the exploitation of individuals through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor. The purpose of the group is to provide a forum for the community to participate in the fight against human trafficking/trading by supporting the work of MHTTF.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center – Polaris Project

Name: Jennifer Kimball, NHTRC Operations Coordinator
Email: jkimball@polarisproject.org
Phone: (202) 745-1001 ex. 168 (direct)
NHTRC 24-Hour Hotline: 1-888-3737-888
NHTRC Email: nhtrc@polarisproject.org
Website: www.traffickingresourcecenter.org

Information about organization/agency:

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) works to improve the national response to protect victims of human trafficking in the United States. NHTRC is a national, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. The NHTRC takes reports of potential cases of human trafficking, connects callers with anti-trafficking resources in their area, and provides training, technical assistance, general information or specific anti-trafficking resources. Contact the NHTRC to report a tip; to connect with anti-trafficking resources in your area; or to request training and technical assistance, general information or specific anti-trafficking resources. The NHTRC is

operated by Polaris Project and funded by the Department of Health and Human Services and other supporters.

Safe House of Hope

Name: Denene Yates, Executive Director and Founder
Email: safehouseofhope@gmail.com
Phone: (443) 690-5585 (cell)
(443) 690-9679 (24/7 talk/help line)
Website: <http://safehouseofhope.org/>

Information about organization/agency:

Safe House of Hope's mission is to help victims of sex-trafficking become an active part of a healthy community through education and training, and to provide support for the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual needs of these victims. Safe House of Hope operates a drop-in center that provides victims with the space to be connected with resources, services and basic needs. Free medical care is provided by Healthcare for the Homeless. Safe House of Hope conducts street outreach in Brooklyn, Brooklyn Park, The Block, and other Baltimore City and Baltimore County locations several times a week and provides a 24/7 talk/hotline to help clients connect.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Trauma therapy and small group workshops.
2. Drop-in space for women to interact with other women who have/have had the similar problems and trauma.
3. Provide a healthy breakfast and/or lunch, and take a bag lunch home for clients.
4. Provide free clothing, hygiene products, coats, and household items.
5. GED and work training.
6. Client advocates work in group and one-on-one settings to meet the clients' current needs and strive to empower them to make and attain new goals.
7. 24/7 Talk/help line.
8. Free Medical Care at Drop in – Thursdays (call first to insure HCH is in).
9. Housing Referrals and household set up help.
10. Emergency Response Team 24/7.
11. Human Trafficking Education & Prevention Classes on and off site.
12. Prevention school education classes and prevention parenting classes.

The Salvation Army

Name: Connie Wise, Director of Program Services
Email: connie_wise@uss.salvationarmy.org
Phone: (443) 783-2920
(410) 685-8878 (Emergency Shelter for Families)
Website: www.uss.salvationarmy.org

Information about organization/agency:

The Salvation Army Baltimore Area Command offers homeless shelter and feeding programs, boys and girls clubs, emergency assistance for food, eviction prevention, and energy assistance.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Emergency Shelter for Families (Call 410-685-8878)
2. Emergency Food
3. Toys, clothing for children at Christmas
4. Spiritual Counseling if wanted (conducted by Pastoral Care of The Salvation Army)

Sexual Assault Legal Institute

Name: Lisae C. Jordan, Esquire, Director
Phone: (301) 565-2277
(877) 496-SALI (toll free)
Website: www.mcasa.org
(click on Legal Services - SALI under "For Survivors")

Information about organization/agency:

The Sexual Assault Legal Institute (SALI) provides direct legal services for survivors of sexual assault and abuse, and legal training and technical assistance for rape crisis centers and other professionals working with survivors. SALI is a statewide program and serves both children and adults. It is part of the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA).

Resources available from organization/agency for victims:

1. Legal services for survivors for any legal issue related to the sexual assault/abuse, including peace orders/protective orders, immigration (including U and T visas), employment, education, civil rights, family law, crime victim rights, and other matters.
2. Training and technical assistance for programs working with survivors, including presentations on civil legal needs of sexual assault survivors, sexual crimes and victim rights in the criminal justice system, and legal issues for sexual crimes victims who are under 18.
3. Input into MCASA's public policy advocacy, including advocating before the Maryland General Assembly.

Tahirih Justice Center

Name: Morgan Weibel, Immigration Staff Attorney
Email: Morgan@tahirih.org
Phone: (571) 282-6161
Website: www.tahirih.org/services/

Information about organization/agency:

The Tahirih Justice Center works to protect immigrant women and girls from gender-based violence through legal services, advocacy, and public education programs. In Baltimore City,

they provide immigration legal services to foreign-born survivors of sex trafficking.

TurnAround, Inc. – Anti-Trafficking Program

Name: Melissa Snow, Director
Email: msnow@turnaroundinc.org
Phone: (410) 377-8111 (Towson office)
(443) 279-0379 (24/7 Helpline)
Website: www.turnaroundinc.org

Information about organization/agency:

TurnAround's Anti-Trafficking Program is dedicated to empowering survivors of sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation with the tools and specialized services necessary to achieve healing and self-sufficiency. TurnAround provides trauma-informed comprehensive services from emergency response to ongoing support and care to survivors ages 12-30.

Resources available from organization/agency for victims

1. Emergency and Crisis Response (24/7);
2. Intensive and Ongoing Case Management;
3. Victim Advocacy Program;
4. Peer Support Groups;
5. Individual, Group and Family Trauma-Informed Therapy;
6. Victim Outreach and Education Programs;
7. Emergency Shelter (18+);
8. Transitional & Independent Living Home Programs specifically for survivors of sex trafficking (18+);
9. Shelter and program referrals.

Women's Law Center

Name: Laure Ruth, Legal Director
Email: lruth@wlcmd.org
Phone: (410) 321-8761
Website: www.wlcmd.org

Information about organization/agency:

The Women's Law Center (WLC) was established in 1971 to meet the legal needs of women, especially in the area of family law and in the workplace. Through impact litigation and public education, WLC founders hoped to eliminate discrimination and unfair practices. Through their Multi-Ethnic Domestic Violence Project (MEDOVI) WLC assists foreign born victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in obtaining legal status in the United States. Through their Protective Order Advocacy and Representation Projects (POARP) WLC assists victims in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Carroll County to obtain civil orders of Protection against their abuser.

Endnotes

¹Richard J. Estes and Neil Alan Weiner, (2001) “The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada and Mexico,” (The University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia).

²National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Throwaway Children, (2002) “Runaway/Throwaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics,” (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention).

³Department of Justice Press Release (2005) “Transcript of Remarks by Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales at the ‘Innocence Lost’ Initiative Press Conference” (Washington DC, Department of Justice).

⁴Polaris Project, (2006) “Domestic Sex Trafficking: The Criminal Operations of the American Pimp,” (Washington, DC: Polaris Project).

⁵Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law §11-303(c)(2) (2012).

⁶Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, Division A, §103(9), 114 Stat. 1464; codified as amended at 22 USC 7102, §103(9). Available: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf>.

⁷Id. at §103(3).

⁸Id. at §103(8).

⁹Id. at §1591(b).

¹⁰Mann Act, *Pub. L. No. 61-277*, 36 Stat. 825 (1910); codified as amended at 18 USC §§2421-24, §2421 (2000), Available: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2421>.

¹¹Id. at §2422(a).

¹²TVPA of 2000 at §103(8).

¹³FBI National Press Office, (2010) “Sixty-Nine Children Rescued During Operation Cross Country V,” (Washington, DC: Department of Justice) Available: http://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/occv_110810.

¹⁴Bureau of Justice Statistics, (April 2011) “Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010,” (Washington, DC: Department of Justice) Available: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cshti0810.pdf>.

¹⁵National Human Trafficking Resource Center, “NHTRC Call Statistics 2011 Annual Report,” (Washington, DC: Polaris Project, February 2012) Available: <http://www.polarisproject.org/state-map/maryland>.

¹⁶Code of Md. Regs. (COMAR) 07.02.07.02(7).

¹⁷Md. Code Ann. Family Law §5-701 (2012).

¹⁸Md. Regs. At 07.02.07.02(19).

¹⁹Id. at 07.02.07.02(4).

²⁰Center for the Human Rights for Children and the International Organization for Adolescents, (2011) “Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking,” (Chicago: Loyola and the International Organization for Adolescents) Available: <http://www.luc.edu/chrc/pdfs/BCWRHandbook2011.pdf>.

²¹Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2009) “Trafficking in Persons Report” (Washington, DC, Department of State).

If you see something, say something.

If you see someone in immediate danger, call 911.

If you see signs of human trafficking, call:

Homeland Security Investigations: **1-866-DHS-2ICE (1-866-347-2423)**

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) Hotline: **1-888-3737-888**

TurnAround Hotline: **410-828-6390**



300 E. Joppa Road, Suite 1105
Baltimore, Maryland 21286
<http://www.goccp.maryland.gov>